BETWEEN WAR AND PEACE.

Reconstruction in Missouri-Difficulties Encountered and Over come—Antagonisms That Had to Be Harmonized.

By Seccond Lieut, R. S. ANDREWS, Co. G. 50th Wis.

in Central Missouri I shall use my diary where it will serve my purpose.
"April 25.—This morning the regiment was ordered to the city to escort paroled prisoners to camp. This afternoon received orders to be ready to embark on a steamer at St. Louis tó-morrow morning. I was relieved from special duty." "Wednesday, April 26.-We left camp about 6 o'clock in the morning. Arriving at St. Louis, found that we were to go up the Missouri River on the steamer Clara. Started about sundown." "April 27.—We learned this morning

that the regiment is to be segregated, the companies to be stationed at different towns along the river. We passed Jefferson City this afternoon. The way was over at the time, but con-

ditions in Central Missouri, from Jeffer-son City to the Kansas line, were some-thing appalling. With the exception of a narrow strip along the river, and a few towns along the railroad, such as Sedalia, warrensburg, and Independence, the whole country was infested by bush-wharkers. The border Counties on the Kansas line had been depopulated by order of Gen. Ewing. This district became a rendezvous for maraders? There they could organize their forces and thence made their raids for plunder. The officers of these suffans were commissioned by the Confederate government, and their commissions secured them immunity from summary punishment, and compelled us to treat them as prisoners of war. Early to treat them as prisoners of war. Early in the struggle our Government deter-mined to treat bushwhackers as robbers, which they were, and to try them bycourt-martial and punish them as they de-served; but the Confederate government shielded them. A determination on the part of the Confederate officials to execute an equal number of our men in retaliation for punishment of the robbers forced us to abandon the stand we had taken and to treat them as other prisoners

The Confederacy having collapsed when we went there to suppress the bushwhackers, their commissions were no long-er a protection, and it became a part of our duty to hunt them down. ANTAGONISTIC ELEMENTS.

To complicate matters the towns along the river were garrisoned by Missouri voluntees, who were recruited from this section, and who had been fighting these bushwhackers ever since the war broke out. Between these two organizations a few miles below Waverly."

David Totmas. Lay up for the night a had so worked on the feelings of the Liteure few miles below Waverly."

The complicate matters the towns along the representation of hostility existed; hostility few miles below Waverly." To complicate matters the towns along

portunity to surrender and return to their homes with guarantee of protection so homes with guarantee of protection so them on this occasion and had a guard them as they remained peaceful citizens.

The State troops were to be mustefied out a very pleasant trip.

"May 23. Started in good season this morning. Broke the tiller rope soon after the major years. From whom, if many eases, another had suffered loss of property and passed Miami about 10 octock. Stack on the said bar three or four homes this after-

diaNo qualit part of our duty was to keep such laws and regulations as were pre-scribed by the Government until local civil Government could be organized and in-

It will be seen that we were autocrats for the time being. Great wisdom and tact were needed by those in authority. I did not then know it, but it was to be my lot to take a prominent part in this that he was unable to quit his post for reconstruction. I have since felt greatly three days after arrival, as it took him all flattered by commendation received from that time to catch up to the signals of the commanding Generals for my part in the work, and I have been highly gratified by the many expressions of friendship from morning members of both factions, after the work

"Friday, April 28.—Passed Glasgow and Boonville, the latter about dark, and left Cos. D and B under command of Capt. Putman. About 11 o'clock this evening we left Co. C—Capt. Deering—at Ar-

"April . 29 .- About noon left Co. E Capt. Phinney, at Cambridge, and toward night left H and I at Miami, under command of Lieut.-Col. Bryant. Regimental Headquarters established there."
"Sunday, April 30.—This morning left
Co. F, Capt. Loyett, at Wayerly. About
noon we disembarked at the small town
of Berlin, on the south side of the river.

about 10 miles below Lexington, Fixed

Captain on his muster roll, and drilled the company. In my previous serv- "in a heap," but succeeded in getting them dee I had entire control of our company ready to turn over by Saturday night. mess room, and was one of the Drill Sergeants of the company. I had given a good deal of study to the duty of officers. for some time, but in the afternoon re-Our Captain and First Lieutenant had ceived a telegram to report to Warrens both seen service as privates, but neither burg at once. I went up to Lexington the had given time to study necessary to fit wext morning, expecting to get a stage them for the duties of the offices they now across the country, but found that I had them for the daties of the onaces the held, and both were glad of my assistance. "May 4.—Went over the river after fresh beef; found some very good belonging to a Mr. Miloes. Found quite a thriving little town over there. The people seem more loyal than those on this of the river.

"Sunday, May 7.-Had inspection to There is a church about two miles from here; but I do not deem it prudent to ge, as it is reported that there are bands of bushwhackers in the vicinity." For the next five days I conducted a drilled the men. The inspecting officer came up the river and stayed a day or two The Captain with most of the company went out to Dover, a small town back from the river, hunting bushwhackers, who left that neighborhood before the Captain reached it.

ANXIOUS TO SURRENDER.

The Confederate soldiers and the bushwhackers were as anxious to surrender as we were to have them; but they were then on the anxions seat. This part of the State had been garrisoned by the Missouri, volunteers they had been fighting all these years, and they did not dare trust themselves in their hands, notwithstanding the amnesty proclamation. If the Confederates knew the Missouri men

On Monday of made out the papers for Pool's command and for a few stragglers— 44 in all. Capt Bider and his men came in and surrendered during the day.
"Thursday, May 23:- Made out the pa-

plundered, but that they protected the robbers who did.

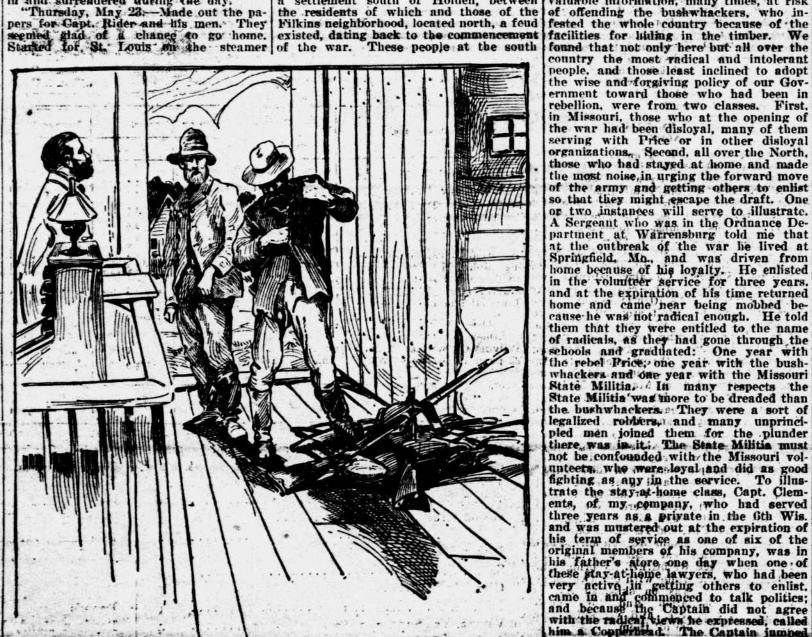
"June 20.—Stayed last night at house of Mrs. Ellis. Find more evidence of law-lessness by troops and citizens."

On my return I called on Lieut.-Col.—and notified him that the raiding must stop. He promised to see that it did. Conditions were somewhat unique, although such as might—and likely didexist in many places at that time where a man of great zeal and little judgment was put in a place of authority, especially if, as in this case, he was inclined to expand his legitimate authority that he informed me that at the outpread on, and how easy it was at that time do injustice to loyal people when only one side of a story was heard. The Sergeant who was in charge of the escort when I made the investigation, belonged to a Missouri regiment, that we were out of a job, and in a few days received orders discontinuing the story was heard. The Sergeant who was in the District of Central Missouri, with instructions to turn over to the Quarter-master all property and papers. After that was done I went, on the steamer Jennie Lewis to Fort Leavenworth to join burg, and had help operating in that part of the State most of the time during the war, and was well acquainted with the people and well informed as to their loyality. He informed as to their loyality. He informed as to their loyality. He informed me that at the outpression of the war, and was well acquainted with the people and well informed as to their loyality. He informed me that at the outpression of the war, and was well acquainted with the people and well informed as to their loyality. He informed me that at the outpression of the state of the control of the control of the state of the control of the In February, 1865, after two and a half years' service as Corporal and Sergeant of Co. A. 30th Wis., I received a commission Co. A. 30th Wis., I received a commission on the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three control of the next day Lieut. Belt and three c On the next day Lieut. Belt and three as Second Lieutenant in Co. G. 50th Wis. The several companies of the regiment were, at the close of the war, being gathered at Benton Barracks, Mo., to be mustered into the United States service. The claim is made by members of this regiment that it was the last full regiment of volunteers to be mustered into the United States service and the last to muster out June 18, 1866). While the companies of states service and the last to muster out June 18, 1866). While the companies of the work done in Central Missouri I shall use my diary.

On the next day Lieut. Belt and three oath of all regiment of with another. Belt and three of the same with instructions to keep the peace, and on no account let one neighbor interfere with another. His instructions were, further, to arrest any person or persons communities of the logal-men, were driven from on account to inquire into, or even consistent the Government. He was stationed at Holden, a station on the railroad a few miles above Warrensburg, of the same with instructions to keep the peace, and on no account let one neighbor interfere with another. His instructions were, further, to arrest any person or persons communities of the logal-men, were driven from on no account to inquire into, or even considers army."

Sunday, May 21.—Went to Berlin on account the Government. He was a "Radical of the Radicals," and did not believe in amnesty proclamations for believe in amnesty proclamations for believe in amnesty proclamations for marauders, and was inclined to take on horse-back, a ride of 20 miles. Made me somewhat lame, as I had not ridden for some Union officers who were marauders, and was inclined to take on horse-back in the tribe logal-men. Were driven from on no account to inquire into, or even consultations to even consultations to beep the peace, and on no account to inquire into, or even consultations to be a station on the railroad a few miles above War the saley in the logal-men. Were driven from the least to make the sale way, and the neighbor who secured his ear first had the advantage.

It developed, on inquiry, that there was a settlement south of Holden, between the residents of which and those of the like in that neighborhood had often given valuable information, many times, at risk of offending the bushwhackers, who in-



There were some men who surrendered of were captured who did not come with-

On these river boats the pilot has a

morning about 10 o'clock. . I promptly turned my prisoners over to the prope authorities and then got, my men into quarters at the Soldiers Home. After transacting what other business I had to look after I went to stay with one of the boys who had a sister living in the

the levee. Drew rations for the men. then went aboard. We run 15 or 20 miles, then lay up for the night." After the usual experience of sand bars and suags we arrived at Lexington on Monday at 5 o'clock p. m. "Tuesday, May 30.—Capt. Rogers wen

up our camp and mustered for pay,"

For the next three days we fixed up our quarters to make them comfortable. I gave the men instructions and assisted them is fixing up their mess room; helped them is fixing up their mess room; helped the condition of the captain's papers and reports. I found them to Warrensburg to-day. The Provost-Martain's papers and reports. I found them in the worst possible condition—literally at Berlin, expecting to stay with them to wait until the next day.

rensburg on the stage this morning, the first officer over the road without an escort for about three years, because of danger from bushwhackers."

Was advised by the people of Lexington not to go by stage across the country, but to take the boat to Jefferson City and go from there by rail. That would be a long way around, and as most of the bushwhackers and Confederate troops had leasy for you; how, you must return an surrendered, and knowing that any party attacking the stage would not be protected by the Amnesty Proclamation or by Confederate commissions, but would be summarily dealt with if arrested, knowing, also, that our boys in that part of the State that our boys in that part of the State that our boys in that part of the State that our boys in that part of the State that our boys in that part of the State that our boys in that part of the State that our boys in that part of the State that our boys in that part of the State that the property at once, in good condition, or forthwith report in arrest at headquarters, by order of Gen. Bevoridge." He seemed dazed for a moment; then said: "Well, Lieutenant, I will return the property." school in tactics for the officers and non-commissioned officers of the company, and by the Amnesty Proclamation or by Con-I thought bushwhackers, if they attacked would be running much more risk than I was taking, and decided to risk it, and

I found that I was to relieve Capt. Rogers and take charge of the office. The Confederate soldiers and bushwhackers, in surrendering, had been required to turn over their horses, equipments and arms. Hence there had been an accumulation of Quartermaster and Ordnance stores and I was busy the next few days in getting them ready to turn over to the proper departments, so that Capt. Rogers could

from These had to be sent to St. Louis plaining citizens and protected them while there was a large number of them. I took they raided the neighborhood and carried them on this occasion and had a guard detail to prevent their escape. We had could lay their hands on consisting large a very pleasant trip.

"May 23. Started in good season this leaving the farmers nothing to work their morning. Broke the tiller rope soon after. plaining citizens and protected them while they raided the neighborhood and carried off about all of the movable property they could lay their hands on consisting large ly of farm implements and live-stock leaving the farmers nothing to work their farms with and little to subsist on the had the good judgment to keep the property in his own possession, and I found it in his camp at Holden. When I suggested that he had exceeded his authority and that it would be better for him to refused, saying that these people had been rebelle and deserved to the lattended and enjoyed it much. This was the first public meeting of the respective and deserved to the commanding General, he indignately refused, any deserved to the commanding that these people had been their system of the first public meeting of the respective and deserved to the commanding that these people had been their system of the first public meeting of the was safe from his zeal.

As my orders were to investigate and

report, I was powerless, but felt sure that he would be restrained. While my return the property, it put an effectual stop to the raiding. The next morning I reported the matter to Gen. Harding, who was very, indignant, and said that he would order the Lieutenant-Colonel, and all other responsible parties in the matter. "May 27.—Started on the 7:45 train for Jefferson City; arrived there about 2 o'clock and found the steamer Victory at the level Tree and ordered to St. London the District and ordered to St. London the District and ordered to St. Louis to muster out brevet.) He was succeeded by Gen. Beveridge, of Illinois, to whom I reported the matter. He was a man of good judgment and kindly feelings, and inclined to deal with offenders more leniently than structed me to go to Holden and order the Lieutenant-Colonel to return all the property immediately, in good order, or forthwith report to him at Warrensburg under arrest. I found the Colonel in a pet, and quite ready to take me to task.

Trial July 11. Started for Kansas City about who has ever attempted this feat, and that is Past President of the Department of the Potomac, Mrs. Annie W. Johnson, who at the close of Mrs. Ball's duties, installed her as Department Press Correspondent to appreciate what I did in having their property immediately, in good order, or about two miles from Hickman's Mill, on a mold plantation. This was in the tetritory depondent.

The officers obligated were: Mrs. Ida L. with his regiment. (He was General by pet, and quite ready to take me to task, He had learned, after I left his camp on my previous visit, that. I had been in the neighborhood whence the complaints came, investigating the matter, and was indignant that I had not first called on him. insisting that military etiquet required that I should do so. I told him that my orders were to make a personal investiga-tion; that I had no option in the matter. I felt disposed to make it as easy as pos-sible for him, and labored a long time to have him return the property voluntarily, instead of under compulsion. He waxed hotter and hotter the more I reasoned, and finally declared that under no circumstances would be ever return the property or any part of it. It was useless for me to urge the matter further, and I mounted: my horse to return to Warrensburg; then turned to him and said: "Well, Colonel,

UNJUST SEVERITIES SUFFERED. While the loyalty or disloyalty of thes

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing if it Fails trust themselves an their hands, notwith stauding the amnesty proclamation. If the Confederates knew the Missouri men were relieved by Wisconsin men they were mot yet quite sure how they would be treated by these. Hence, they were shy. During this interval we amused ourselves by building and lanching a flatboat.

"May 13.—Went to Lexington in the flatboat. As the wind was blowing up the river we were able to sail most of the way. While there I received an order to report to the Provost-Marshal's office for duty. "May 15.—Received orders from Capt. "May 15.—Received orders from Capt. "May 15.—Received orders from Capt. Rogers, Provost-Marshal at Lexington, to report there as soon as possible. Started about 11 o'clock on the steamer Clara and arrived about 2. Found the office foul of business; bush whackers and Confederate soldiers giving themiselves up and taking the oath of allegiance."

"May 16.—Had some correspondence of the confederate sheet the Missouri mends to the report to the provost-Marshal at Lexington, to report there as soon as possible. Started about 11 o'clock on the steamer Clara and arrived about 2. Found the office full of business; bush whackers and Confederate soldiers giving themiselves up and taking the oath of allegiance."

"May 16.—Had some correspondence

I was busy the next few days in get ing them ready to turn over to the proper to that Capt. Rogers out departments, so that Capt. Rogers could do not day.

"June 19.—Stayed last flow days in get ing the missing them ready to turn, the register of the proper time and and arrived about 2. Found the office plant about the troops and citizens at Kingsville, and and arrived about 2. Found the office flow of the provision of

the wise and forgiving policy of our Gov-ernment toward those who had been in ebellion, were from two classes. First, in Missouri, those who at the opening of the war had been disloyal, many of them serving with Price or in other disloyal organizations, Second, all over the North, those who had stayed at home and made the most noise in urging the forward move of the army and getting others to enlist so that they might escape the draft. One or two instances will serve to illustrate. A Sergeant who was in the Ordnance Department at Warrensburg told me that at the outbreak of the war he lived at Springfield, Ma., and was driven from home because of his loyalty. He enlisted in the volunteer service for three years. and at the expiration of his time returned home and came near being mobbed because he was not radical enough. He told them that they were entitled to the name of radicals, as they had gone through the schools and graduated: One year with the rebel Price; one year with the bushwhackers and one year with the Missouri State Militia. In many respects the State Militia was more to be dreaded than the bushwhackers of They were a sort of legalized robbers, and many unprincipled men joined them for the plunder there was in it. The State Militia must not be confounded with the Missouri volunteets, who were level and did as good fighting as any in the service. To illus-trate the stay at home class, Capt. Clements, of my company, who had served three years as a private in the 6th Wis. and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service as one of six of the original members of his company, was in

Commanding General, he indignately refused, saying that these people had been rebels and deserved to lose all their property; that he proposed to punish them so far as lay in his power. When I called to convince the Federal authorities that his attention to his instructions he said that he had the power and proposed to use it. As there was no trouble about proof of disloyalty against any family in that section of the State, either truthful or picnic and had their first taste of free field of battle, because the civilized world had their first taste of free field of battle, because the civilized world had their first taste of free field of battle, because the civilized world now recognizes the Red Cross, and redom-and a high old time, all in good

burg, as the civil authorities could enforce the laws. I took one lot of prisoners to

headquarters to Kansas City, and spent the day getting ready. Released all the prisoners but one, sent to Warsaw for other Installing Officer of the Relief Corps.

This was in the territory depopulated fine farm houses and pleasant homes, were seen on all sides, before the order was issued. Now, the only evidence that the country had ever been inhabited was the large stone thinneys standing where the houses were hurned and the neglected orchards it had been used for camp fires by bushwhackers. The whole country had become desolate—a monument to official stupidity and military including the play into the hands of the roving band of murderers and the roving band. humanity. If the General had determined to play into the hands of the roving bands of murderers and robbers he could not have done it more effectually. His order really gave them a safe place to organize their bands, and sectired for them rendezvous from which they could go out at any time on, their raids, and to which they could refult with their plunder and enjoy at their leisure. One of the peculiarly aggriffing features of the case was that the execution of the order was intrinsted to the bands who hated these settlers because of their loyalty during the early, stages of their loyalty during the early, stages of the order war. For this reason the order war, and were in the militial for what these war. For this reason the order war. For this reason the order war, and were in the militial for what these war. For this reason the order war. For this reason the order war, and were in the militial for the order war. For this reason the order war, and were in the militial for the order war. For this reason the order war, and were in the militial for the order war. For this reason the order war, and were in the militial for the order war. For this reason the order war, and were in the militial for the order war. For this reason was made in the order war, and who hated these settlers because of their loyalty during the early, stages of the order war. For this reason requested to perform this pleasing duty by settlers because of their loyalty during the early, stages of the war. For this reason the execution of the order was made unnecessarily inhuman. I became greatly interested in this matter, and took pains to gather the facts. During the work of reconstruction I had occasion to travel over a large past of the District of Central a large past of the District of Central Missouri, and was accompanied by an escort of from first to 20 men. As these escorts were made up of Missouri volunteers who lived in that district, my opportunicorts were spade up of Missouri volunteers who lived in that district, my opportunities for getting the facts were exceptionally good. These people were compelled by the order to more at once. No time was no for any place to go to. They must got together what movable property they had transportation for, and shame their live-stock, and start for some unknown place outside of the prescribed district forthwith. Often before they were out of sight these troops, the State Militia, Now of they would set fire to their buildings, and before they could arrive at a place of safety they would be robbed by bushwhackers of they would be robbed by bushwhackers of the later of what they had been able to carry off. I have stated the facts as I learned them after careful investigation, without exagger.

Try my

This order was stupid; if conceived in disloyally and enforced in malice its effects could have been no worse.

July 13 we arrived at Kansas City. We

The installation of the officers of the Department of Potomac, G. A. R., and Woman's Relief Corps, took place with an elaborate program Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at Grand Army Hall. The ceremonies were public, and the hall was filled and the galleries as well with the friends of the two organizations.

The walls of the entire hall were paneled with a unique drapery of perfectly new flags, and the gallery front was hidden under the same new bunting. The platform looked like a tropical garden hung with bunting, some 60 palms, large and small, being used in the decoration.

One of the features of the Relief Corps installation was the use of many large silk Flags. The ceremonies were conducted inside a large hollow square, with the Flag-draped altar in the center. The right and left sides of this square presented the appearance of a solid wall of silk banners, the Corps represented by their colors being Farragut, Lafayette, Burnside, Lincoln, Morris and Thomas, 36 flags being used in this service.

The installation color bearers and Flag escorts were Mrs. Clara Magee, Thomas Corps; Miss Gussie Rabb, Merris Corps; Mrs. Hoagland and Miss Florence Hoag-land, Burnside Corps. Mrs. Lizzie Mason

served as Conductor.

Mrs. Mary V. Goundie and Mrs. Mary
Hall of Lincoln Corps, Mrs. Agnes Keeler of Thomas Corps and Mrs. Lida J. Hart of Burnside Corps served upon the Committee on Courtesies, acting as escort to the distinguished guests. Mrs. Katharine Phillips was the pianist of the evening.

The musical program was very fine consisting of a bass solo by Mr. Arthur Middleton and a mandolin duet by the son and daughter of Senior Vice Department Commander Hiram Buckingham. It was a descriptive medley and made up of quaint old plantation melodies and patriotic sirs.

Judge Ivory G. Kimball, Commander gavel over to Mrs. Rosamond B. Meacham, President of the Department of Miss Susan B. Anthony, Miss Anna Howard, Miss Shaw and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton to the platform.

The ladies were greeted with a perfect ovation as they ascended the platform.

Mrs. Ball said that as the ladies could remain but a brief space, and she knew the audience wanted to hear from them

was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Miss Anthony was "84 years young that day." While she spoke the silence was intense and undisturbed except for occasional applause. One after another the ladies were presented, each speaking Miss Barton spoke of her experiences upon the battlefield in the war of the re-

now recognizes the Red Cross and re-spects those who represent it. Her every utterance was plain and distinct and applanded to the echo. It is not often that four such famous women speak from one platform in a sin-

The beautiful installation service of the Woman's Relief Corps was pever more impressively conducted. Mrs. Ball's nunciation was clear and distinct, even to the utmost recesses of the very large

Treasurer; Mrs. Jane. U. Bridehan, Lafayette Corps, Chaplain; Mrs. Margaret A. Walker, Lincoln Corps, Secretary; Mrs.

the handsomest ever presented. The con-ter medallion is surrounded by 36 stars, and each star is a pure white diamond. Three large diamonds adorn the bar, and the past rank drop is in blue and gold.

Miller, Chaplain; G. M. Husted, Assistant Adjutant-General; F. L. McKenna, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Commander Hart pledged his undivided attention to the upbuilding of the Department and the interests of the veterans, and the organizations of patriotic women.

As Commander Hart concluded his remarks, Mrs. Emma Holbrook, President of U. S. Grant Circle, presented him with about a bashel of Jacqueminot roses, tied with streaming ribbons, a tribute from her Circle.

judicated without calling upon the pen-sioner to allege the disability or disabili-

If the record, or other evidence, fursishes a doubt as to the question of vicious habits, the claim should then be treated of the declaration, the claimant will be under the provisions of paragraph seven called upon to state by affidavit (under of the order of the Commissioner of Pen-sions dated April 23, 1903, which is as when, where and under which such disfollows:

Non-vicious habits, in invalid claims under the act of June 27, 1890, will be presumed, unless the nature of the disability, the certificate of medical examination, the record or other evidence be sufficient to raise a doubt upon this question. If there is sufficient doubt, the claim will be referred to the Special Examination Division to secure the deposition of the claimant and such other evidence as may be required to settle such question.

Commissioner. ability, the certificate of medical examina-

Approved July 30, 1903, THOMAS RYAN, Acting Secretary.

ORDEB NO. 74.

To the end that applications for increase of pension may be more premptly considered, the claims of those entitled to increase adjudicated without delay, and those pensioners who it is apparent are not entitled to an increased rate may be spared the unnecessary expense of undergoing another medical examination, the following rules will hereafter be carefully observed in the adjudication of such 1. All applications for increase of pen-

sion will be taken up for consideration and action at the earliest practicable date after their receipt in the Bureau, and orders for medical examination issued once-unless, from the nature of the disability in any particular claim and the history of the case as shown by previous of the Department of Potomac, turned the medical examinations, a reasonable preoriginal members of his company, was in father's afore, one day when one of these stay at home lawyers, who had been very active in getting others to enlist. The Installing Officer, Mrs. Isabel Worland because the Captain did not agree with the radical views he expressed, called him a Copylinized. The Captain jumped for him and polylidarim that he did not allow any "home, braye" to call him a Copylinized of the gavel announced that any "home, braye" to call him a Copylinized of the gavel announced that applying the gavel announced that applying the firm a beat ing:

Meacham, President of the Department of Potomac, W: R. C., for her to proceed with the installation of the ladies.

The Installing Officer, Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, of Lincoln Corps, was estored the platform by the Conductor, with color bearers, and upon distinguished guests had arrived, and these would be received before the work of installation began. The Flag bearers and Committee on Courtesies immediately the act of June 27, 1890; and not did excellent service in the pursuit of the presuit of the personner's disability since the date of his last examination. In such case the pensioner's disability since the date of his last examination. In such case the pensioner's disability since the date of his last examination. In such case the pensioner's disability since the date of his last examination. In such case the pensioner's disability since the date of his last examination. In such case the pensioner's disability since the date of his last examination. In such case the pensioner's disability since the date of his last examination. In such case the pensioner's disability since the date of his last examination. In such case the pensioner's disability since the date of his last examination. In such case the pensioner's disability since the date of his last examination. In such case the pensioner's disability since the date of his last examination. In such case the pensioner's disability since the date of the considered if he shall furnish competent sumption obtains that there has been no Potomac, W: R. C., for her to proceed with the installation of the ladies.

otherwise. 2. An order for medical examination will not be issued where the claimant is in reand the rulings of the Department for the pensioned disability, such as "loss of sight of one eye," "total deafness of one ear," "hernia," "loss of limb," and all other the audience wanted to hear from them. "hernio," "loss of limb," and all other they should have the opportunity at once, specific and minor specific disabilities for them presented Miss Anthony, who which a rate is fixed by law or departmental ruling and where no complications are alleged or shown; claimant will be notified that he is receiving the maximum rate of pension for the pensioned dis-

ability.

8. If a pension under the General briefly and each being greeted with rounds Law has been terminated to allow pen-of applause. June 27, 1890, a medical examination will however, it can reasonably be presumed, from the nature of the disability and the history of the case, that claimant is en-titled to a higher rate under the general law than the rate received under the act of June 27, 1890, a medical examination may be ordered without medical testi-

> 4. If an application for increase shall be filed before a prior application for in-crease has been disposed of, but subsequent to the medical examination held thereunder, an order for a medical examination will not be issued without medical testimony, as in Rule 1, and pensioner will be so advised.

5. As a general rule an order for medical examination should not be issued withsioner is in receipt of \$17 per month, and There will, of course, be exceptions to our tenderest sympathy to his bereaved the rule, and each case should be carefully family, and a solemn warning to the com sidered on its own merits before ac-

6. Upon receipt of the medical testicarefully considered to determine the quesincreased disability, the claimant will be advised that an order for a medical examination is not now warranted, and be given the reasons for such action. If, however, no testimony shall be filed in response to the company shall be filed in posse to the communication from this bureau within one year from the date from others. There is not a veteran who thereof, the case will be forwarded to the could not, by personal request, get from Admitted Files, and carried on the records

of the adjudicating division as an "abandoned increase."

These rules are intended to prevent the indiscriminate orders for medical examinations in increase claims where it is self-evident from the history of the cases, that such examinations will be of no benefit either to the pensioners or to the Government.

The present practice will be observed in those cases where the claimants are in receipt of a pension of \$24 per month or

Commissioner of Pensions. Approved October 21, 1903: E. A. HITCHCOCK,

ORDER NO. 76.

1. Every application for original pension under section 2 of the act of June

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions.

Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn. belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervo

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dy pepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substituta.

(a) Any disease, wound or injury found upon medical examination made within three months after the filing of the declaration, will be treated as if they existed and and will write to the Magic Foot Draft Co., Courtland St., Jackson, Mich., mentioning this paper, they will send you a pair of their foot drafts, free on approval to try. If you are satisfied with the benefit received from the drafts, you are expected to send one dollar to pay for them. If not, send nothing. You decide. This Company claims to have cured many prominent people in every country on earth with their simple, cheap remedy. They all get the drafts without paying a cent in advance, and you can now do the same.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

Commissioner Ware Issues Three Liberalizing are found which the evidence, including and Escalating the Practice of the Bureau of Pensions.

ORDER NO. 71.

In claims for increase under section two of the act of June 27, 1890, where the certificate of medical examination, taken in connection with other evidence on file in the case, shows disability which, under the Department and the W.B.C.

The installation of the officers of the creased rating, and there is nothing to in-dicate that such disability is due to vicious certificate of medical examination shows habits, the claim for increase will be ad- other disabilities to have been incurred subsequent to the date of filing declara-tion, claim will be treated as set forth in

> (b) If the medical examination is not made within three months after the filing ease was contracted, or wound or injury was received, and whether it was in any manner caused by vicious habits. If the disabilities are found to have existed at the date of filing the original declaration, they will be taken into consideration in determining the rate to which claimant is entitled; but if they were incurred on a date subsequent to filing the original application, pension may be made to commence from the date of filing claimant's affidavit, if the disabilities exist in a pen-

paragraph c.

sionable degree. (c) If disabilities are found which existed in a pensionable degree at the date of filing the original application, and others which were incurred subsequent to the filing of said declaration but prior to the date of medical examination, the rate allowed the applicant from date of filing the original declaration being below the maximum, may be increased from the date of certificate of medical examination, showing the increased degree of incapacity for earning a support by manual labor.
4. Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5, on page 94 of "A Treatise on the Practice of the Pension Bureau," approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 9, 1898, and paragraph 6, on page 95 of said. Treatise, as amended by Order No. 54, "Orders of the Commissioner of Pensions, 1901," are hereby amended accordingly.

Approved October 21, 1903: E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

E. F. WARE

rades.
Comrade Jacob S. Miller, of Uniontown
Pa., has received a felle of great interesto himself in a section of bone taken fro to himself in a section of bone taken from his left shoulder by the Surgeons after the terrific battle of July 21, 1864, in front of Atlanta. Comrade Miller was at that time a Corporal in Co. D of the 79th Pa, and the bullet passed entirely through the humerus. Dr. Norman S. Teal was the Surgeon, and performed quite a skilful operation in resecting the bone, which he kept as a souvenir of his work. He kept watch of Comrade Miller for many years, to see how his arm was doing. Recently Dr. Teal died, and the bone was sent to the veteran from whom it was originally taken.

At a regular meeting of E. M. Stantor Post, Steubenville, O., a committee was appointed to report appropriate resolutions concerning the death of Comrade Hanna, and upon the report of the Committee the Post adopted the following:

"Whereas, our illustrious comrade and public servant, Senator M. A. Hanna, has been summoned to the last roff call, and has now joined the hosts on the Eternal Camping Ground. Camping Ground;

"Resolved, That E. M. Stanton Post, 166, G. A. K., Department of Ohio, sorrowfully realizes that in the death of the Senator, the Grand Army of the Republic loses a stanch advocate, the State one of her rades to be ever ready to answer, Lord, here am I!"

See Your Congressman. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: two or three to as many scores of voters

Demands an Bloquent Historian.

Francis Roy, Co. K, 11th Vt. H. A., East Weare, N. H., says: "I read in The National Tribune about Belle Island, where the boys in blue ate dog soup. What about Andersonville? I was one of those paroled Feb. 26, at Goldsboro, and sent to Wilmington, N. C., where we made a stay of about two weeks, going then to Annapolis in the heat Francis. I read of some pretty brave soldiers; there were many of them. It seems strange to me that I don't hear anything of the 11th Vt. Ist H. A. We fought at Cold Harbor. I saw in The We fought at Cold Harbor. I saw in The National Tribune where a writer said 10,000 were killed in one hour. I heard it said on the battlefield that that number was noted for making breastworks. I would like some comrade to state in The National Tribune where a writer said 10,000 were killed in one hour. I heard it said on the battlefield that that number was noted for making breastworks. I would like some comrade to state in The National Tribune what regiment was most engaged in making breastworks at Cold Harbor while shot and shell were pouring at us like a shower of rain and hail. I want some comsade of the 11th Vt., Co. K, one who can remember how the regiment got reduced at that battle. I want him to write it all up eloquently. I want him to write it all up eloquently. I want him to mention our experience at Ander-sonville and other death pens of the South. senville and ether death pens of the South. I want some one who can put words together as and where they belong. Gomrades of the 11th Vt., Co. K, wake up! I have read The National Tribune for many years; have read of the brave boys of many regiments, but have never heard whether there was a brave boy in the old 11th Vt. I would like to get some good speechmaker, who belonged to the 11th Vt.—a comrade who can drill the English language like a new West Point graduate can drill a company of soldiers, and I want him to tell the story of the regiment."